

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MCALLEN DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JENNY BEATRIS PARADA-PONCE,

Defendant.

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Criminal No. M-10-0134-S2

CHILD VICTIMS' SENTENCING MEMORANDUM

Pursuant to the Crime Victims' Rights Act ("CVRA"), 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(1), (4) and (8), C.M.V.M., D.L.C.V. and B.Y.C.V., Honduran citizens, sisters and victims of the offenses for which Defendant Parada-Ponce was convicted (hereinafter, the "Child Victims"), through their counsel and court appointed guardian ad litem ("GAL"), submit the following Sentencing Memorandum. On or about September 28, 2010, Defendant Parada-Ponce entered a plea of guilty to one count of sex trafficking of a minor child by force, fraud or coercion. The Child Victims ask this Court to order restitution to C.M.V.M., D.L.C.V. and B.Y.C.V. in the amounts of \$563,925.46, \$568,454.64 and \$576,421.16,¹ respectively. Although her base offense level under the United States Sentencing Commission's Advisory Sentencing Guidelines (the "Guidelines") is 40, the Child Victims recommend a sentence of 15 years for Defendant Parada-Ponce for the reasons set forth in this memorandum.

¹ The basis for the amounts for which the Child Victims seek Restitution are set forth more fully in the Motion for Order of Mandatory Restitution and Declaration of Victim Losses for D.L.C.V., B.Y.C.V. and C.M.V.M., a copy of which will be filed concurrently with this Memorandum.

I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

At all times relevant to this case, Defendant Parada-Ponce worked in the El Paraiso Bar in Mission, Texas along with the Co-Defendants Beale Garcia-Gonzalez, Cesar Enrique Sarmiento-Mendoza, Elizabeth Mendez-Vasquez and Maria Luisa Vasquez-Garcia, Defendant Garcia-Gonzalez operated the bar and Co-Defendants Parada-Ponce, Sarmiento-Mendoza, and Mendez-Vasquez worked for him there. Vasquez-Garcia was Garcia-Gonzalez's girlfriend.

In 2009, the Child Victims were recruited from their own living room in Honduras under the guise that they would be working at a restaurant. Instead, the Child Victims, as young teens (ages 17, 15 and 14 when the crimes occurred) were forced to go to work at the El Paraiso, wearing sexually provocative clothes, such as tube tops, miniskirts and stiletto heels.

The Child Victims' duties at the bar were to drink beers, talk with and, when requested, dance with the customers. They were told that they would make \$20 per day and \$3 per beer drank, but they were never paid. This was problematic because the Child Victims were also required to contribute to rent and food expenses, but they had nothing to contribute. Within days of arrival, they were told that another way to make money was to have sexual relations with the customers. Because they did not receive money for the daily work at the bar or the beers they drank, prostitution was the only way they could cover their most basic expenses.

C.M.V.M. and B.Y.C.V. were each forced to engage in sexual intercourse with El Paraiso patrons. D.L.C.V., age 14, watched a bar patron negotiate with Garcia-Gonzalez for her, but she did not end up having intercourse with that individual or any other bar patron. She was, however, forced to dance with customers who would touch her between her legs against her wishes.

When the girls weren't working at the El Paraiso, they were housed in a residence on Lusby Street in Mission, Texas, where Co-Defendants Vasquez-Garcia and Mendez-Vasquez

also resided. The Child Victims were not permitted to leave the Lusby Street residence unless authorized by Garcia-Gonzalez or Sarmiento-Mendoza. Throughout the period the Child Victims worked at El Paraiso, Defendant Parada-Ponce enforced Garcia-Gonzalez's scheme to coerce the girls to prostitute themselves and to prevent them from escaping.

On January 13, 2010, U.S. Immigration Customs and Enforcement ("ICE") agents raided the Lusby Street residence, arrested Garcia-Gonzalez and others, and took the Child Victims into protective custody. Eventually, the Child Victims were placed in the custody of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement ("ORR") pursuant to 6 U.S.C. § 279(g)(2). In late February 2010, ORR moved the Child Victims to a social service agency in Michigan which specializes in long term foster care for unaccompanied refugee youth. The agency provides the Child Victims with 24 hour placement care, including medical care, therapeutic foster care, education and access to independent legal counsel.

Child prostitution is a gross violation of the Child Victims' rights and dignity. *See generally, Willis & Levey: Child Prostitution: global health burden, research needs, and interventions: THE LANCET*, V359(9315), PG 1417-1422 (2002). Researchers have found that the impacts of child sex trafficking on the victim "**compare to or exceed symptoms experienced by torture victims**" (emphasis added). *See* Cathy Zimmerman et al., *Stolen Smiles: a summary report on the physical and psychological health consequences of women and adolescents trafficked in Europe* p.16 (2006). In addition, the Child Victims will likely suffer serious long term psychological harm, including anxiety, depression and behavior disorders. *See* Willis & Levey, pg 1419. Prostituted children are also at high risk of suicide. *Id.* They are also at high risk for post-traumatic stress disorder. *Id, see also: Melissa Farley et al., Prostitution in Five Countries: Violence and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, USA,*

Zambia), FEMINISM & PSYCHOLOGY Volume 8(4):405-426 (1998). Researchers have concluded that these mental health problems pose serious challenges to effective treatment and reintegration of child trafficking victims into society. *See Willis & Levey*, at 1419.

Despite her crime, the Child Victims report that Parada-Ponce frequently was a protector for them. At times, she put her physical safety in jeopardy to protect them from Defendant Garcia Gonzalez. They also report that she would provide food and rent money when Garcia Gonzalez would not pay wages as agreed.

For these reasons, the Child Victims recommend the statutory minimum sentence of 15 years for Defendant Parada-Ponce.

II. ADVISORY GUIDELINE CALCULATION

Below is a summary of the Child Victims' Guidelines calculation:

<u>Offense Levels and Adjustments</u>	<u>Jenny Beatris Parada-Ponce</u>
1. The base offense level is 34 pursuant to U.S.S.G. § G1.3(a)(1).	34
2. Because the Child Victims were under Defendant Parada-Ponce's custody, care or supervisory control, 2 levels must be added pursuant to § 2G1.3(b)(1)	2
3. Because the Child Victims were unduly influenced by Defendant or other participants in the scheme to engage in prohibited sexual conduct, 2 levels must be added pursuant to § 2G1.3(b)(2).	2
4. Because Counts One through Three included a sex act or sexual contact, 2 levels must be added pursuant to § 2G1.3(b)(4)	2
5. Because the Child Victims were undocumented aliens, they were vulnerable victims (unrelated to age) and 2 levels must be added pursuant to § 3A1.1(b)1.	2
6. Pursuant to her plea agreement and U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1(a), Defendant is entitled to a 2 level decrease for acceptance of responsibility.	2

7. Total Offense Level	40
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With the above calculations, the total adjusted offense level for Defendant Parada-Ponce is 40.

The resulting guideline range for Defendant Parada-Ponce, based on an offense of 40 or above, recommended Guidelines range, is between 24.3 and 30.4 years.

A. Force, Fraud or Coercion

Pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 2G1.3(a)(1), the defendant's base offense level is 34 if he or she was convicted under 18 U.S.C. § 1591(b)(1). Section 1591(b)(1) provides:

“(b) The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) is –

(1) if the offense was effected by force, fraud or coercion..., by a fine under this title and imprisonment for a term of years not less than 15 or for life;”

18 U.S.C. § 1591(e)(1).

For purposes of Section 1591(b)(1), the term “coercion” includes:

(a) threats of serious harm or physical restraint against any person;

(b) any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm or physical restraint against any person; or”

18 U.S.C. § 1591(e)(2).

The term “serious harm” means any harm, whether physical or nonphysical, including psychological, financial or reputational harm that is sufficiently serious, under all circumstances to compel a reasonable person of the same background and in the same circumstances to perform or continue performing sexual activity in order to avoid incurring that harm.” 18 U.S.C. § 1591(e)(4).

Here, the Child Victims were clearly lured to the United States under fraudulent pretenses. Once in the United States, they were only allowed to be at the El Paraiso Bar or the Lusby Street residence and were effectively under guard by one of the venture's participants, including Defendant Parada-Ponce, at all times.

The jury found in the affirmative with the respect to the special issue of force, fraud or coercion on Counts One, Two and Three, the sex trafficking counts. Consequently U.S.S.G. § 2G1.3(a)(1) applies and Defendant Parada-Ponce's base offense level is 34.

B. Specific Offense Characteristics

1. The Child Victims Were Entrusted To Defendant's Custody, Care Or Supervisory Control

U.S.S.G. § 2G1.3(b) sets forth a series of offenses characteristics, which if applicable, result in base offense level increases. U.S.S.G. § 2G1.3(b)(1) provides:

If (A) the defendant was a parent, relative or legal guardian or (B) the minor was otherwise in the custody, care or supervisory control of the defendant, increase by 2 levels.

The Application Note for U.S.S.G. 2G1.3(b) states that this subsection is intended to have "broad application and includes offenses involving a victim less than 18 years of age entrusted to the defendant, whether temporarily or permanently." See Application Note 2(A). The Child Victims were under Defendant Parada-Ponce's care, custody and supervisory control while they were at the Lusby Street residence, until ICE rescued them on January 13, 2010. Accordingly, her base offense level must be increased by 2 levels from 34 to 36.

2. A Participant In The Scheme Unduly Influenced The Child Victims To Engage In Prohibited Sexual Conduct

U.S.S.G. § 2G1.3(B)(2) provides:

If (A) . . . ; or (B) a participant otherwise unduly influenced a minor to engage in prohibited sexual conduct, increase by 2 levels."

The term “prohibited sexual conduct” means “any sexual activity for which a person can be charged with a criminal offense.” *See* Application Note 1 to § 2A3.1. In determining whether a participant “unduly influenced” the minor to engage in such conduct, “the court should closely consider the facts of the case to determine whether a participant’s influence over the minor compromised the voluntariness of the minor’s behavior. The voluntariness of the minor’s behavior may be compromised without prohibited sexual conduct occurring.” *See* Application Note 3(B), - Undue Influence, to § 2G1.3.

Here, the Child Victims were undocumented aliens in a foreign country, thousands of miles from home and heavily indebted to Garcia-Gonzalez. Defendant Parada-Ponce knew that the Child Victims were forced to have sex with El Paraiso Bar patrons to repay Garcia-Gonzalez and she did nothing to stop these children from being prostituted. The 2 level enhancement under U.S.S.G. § 2G1.3(b)(2) applies and increases Defendant Parada-Ponce’s base offense level from 36 to 38.

3. The Offense Involved The Commission Of A Sex Act Or Sexual Contact

U.S.S.G. 2G1.3(b)(4) provides for a 2 level increase if “the offense involved the commission of a sex act or sexual contact.” The term “sexual act” includes any contact between the penis and the vulva, any contact between the mouth and the penis, and any penetration of the genital opening of another with an intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person. *See* Application Note 1 to § 2G1.3 and 18 U.S. C. § 2246(2). The term “sexual contact” means the intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, breast, inner thigh of any person with an intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person. *See* Application Note 1 to § 2G1.3 and 18 U.S.C. § 2246(3). Both C.M.V.M. and B.Y.C.V. testified to engaging

in “sexual acts.” All of the Child Victims testified to engaging in “sexual contact.” As a result, Defendant Parada-Ponce’s base offense level is increased from 38 to 40.

C. **The Child Victims Were Unusually Vulnerable Victims Unrelated To Their Age**

U.S.S.G. 3A1.1(b)(1) provides:

If the defendant knew or should have known that a victim of the offense was a vulnerable victim, increase by 2 levels.

Application Note 2 to § 3A1.1(b) states that the above subsection is not to be applied “if the factor that makes the person a victim vulnerable is incorporated in the offense guideline. For example, if the offense guideline provides an enhancement for the age of the victim, this subsection would not be applied unless the victim was unusually vulnerable for reasons unrelated to age” (emphasis ours).

In this instance, the Child Victims were unusually vulnerable because they were undocumented, far from their home and family, and were indebted to Garcia-Gonzalez, without the ability to repay unless they prostituted themselves in accordance with his instructions.

Consequently, § 3A1.1(b) applies and Defendant’s base offense level is increased from 40 to 42.

D. **Acceptance Of Responsibility**

Pursuant to her plea agreement, Defendant Parada-Ponce is entitled to a 2 level decrease in her base offense level from 42 to 40 for acceptance of responsibility.

Defendant Parada-Ponce also testified for the prosecution at Defendant Garcia-Gonzalez’s trial.

E. **Criminal History**

The Child Victims do not know whether Defendant Parada-Ponce has any prior criminal convictions.

As a result, the Child Victims assume that the Defendant falls within Criminal History Category I. Pursuant to Application Note 2 to the Chapter Five Sentencing Table, Defendant Parada-Ponce's base offense level is 40.

The Sentencing Guideline Range for a base offense level of 40 for a term of between 24.3 and 30.4 years is life imprisonment.

III. ANALYSIS OF FACTORS UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 3553

The Child Victims submit that the statutory minimum sentence of 15 years imprisonment is appropriate given the fact that she protected them on numerous occasions, sometimes at her own peril.

CONCLUSION

For all of these reasons, the Child Victims ask that the Court order restitution to C.M.V.M., D.L.C.V. and B.Y.C.V in the amounts of \$563,925.46, \$568,454.64 and \$576,421.16, respectively, and sentence Defendant Parada-Ponce to a term of imprisonment of 15 years.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on this 2nd day of December, 2010, a copy of the foregoing was served upon all counsel of record via the court's electronic filing system.

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